The diagram represents the position of the comet by a series of lines drawn from the head through the middle of the tail; a being its position June 30, b July 4, c July 8, d 12th, c 16th, f when it touches the ecliptic, July 20. The time is about 11 p. m., but the constellations of the zodiac represented in the diagram are below the horizon.

COGGIA'S COMET.

PREDICTIONS FOR THE NEXT FORTNIGHT. COURSE OF THE COMET SINCE ITS DISCOVERY-METHOD OF CALCULATING ITS ORBIT-POSITION AND BRIGHTNESS TO JULY 20-A CASE WHERE

THE EARTH PASSED THROUGH A COMET'S HEAD-THE PARTICLES OF THE TAIL WHICH MAY REACH US START FROM THE COMET TO-DAY. To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: A new comet visits us every few months.

A transit of Venus has not occurred for more than a century. It is not surprising, therefore, that when the principal astronomers in the United States were preparing to depart on Transit expeditions, leaving at home only those who could not be spared from other duties, the visitor announced from the celestial spaces, and that the entertainment of an angel una wares should have been left to those comparatively unknown in the scientific world. The observatories have not spoken; they have had too much routine work which could not be neglected for apparently useless computations; and now that the time has arrived for their action they will have so much to do in making and reducing their observations that it is hardly to be expected that we shall soon hear from them. In the mean time the public mind has become a huge interrogation point; and the prospect is that if we have a reasonable amount of clear sky, it will be difficult for the next three weeks to answer a tithe of the questions that will be asked about the comet. With your kind permission I will at once lay before the readers of THE TRIBUNE the means of answering some of those questions. EARLY ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE COMET.

On the 17th of April, M. Coggia, at Marseilles, dis covered a new comet, too faint to excite any particular attention. It was the third comet discovered during the present year; and although I believe both the others were announced by cable, I did not see any announcement of this. From the observations of the first five days, an orbit was computed, which was published in the Astrono-mische Nachrichten for May 1, from which it appeared that the comet would move rapidly southward, and be lost in the sun's rays before the end of June, developing in brightness 36 times that at the time of discovery Early in June I received Nature, dated May 21, which contained an anonymous ephemeris (published also with the orbit computed by Duner, in the Astronomische Nachrichien for May 18), derived from observations up to May 6; from which it appeared that the comet had changed its mind, and concluded not to go south until the 3d of first discovered. I immediately decided to look it up ; but before a clear evening presented itself, Lewis Swift comets certainly as early as 1858, in sweeping the heavens, discovered what he supposed to be a new comet and it was announced by telegraph in THE TRIBUNE and other papers on the following day. On the 12th I found it, and determined its position by reference to Argelander's charts and the Bonn Catalogue, and saw that it was not moving in accordance with either of the computed croits; so that all the conclusions drawn from them were erroneous. I computed another orbit, my conclusions from which were published in THE TRIBUNE of June 23.

DATA FOR COMPUTING THE ORBIT. "But how do you know that is not equally in error ! Let me explain it by an illustration. Take your stand in a bowling-alley behind the pins and watch the coming ball. Almost as soon as it strikes the beards you can see whether or not it will go entirely wide of the mark: but it is not until it approaches quite near the pins that you can determine with precision where it will strike. Astronomers have more accurate means of determination, but on the other hand, they have to deal with bodies at immense distances, and moving in curved paths. Another illustration: Draw a circle six or eight inches in diameter, and prick through the paper three points upon the circle & inch spart into anothe paper. Then, if you attempt to ascertain from those pin-holes the size of the circle, or its path at a distance of six inches from the pin-holes, you will find your results grossly inaccurate. Replace the original paper, and prick through another point an inch away, and now It becomes easy to determine the circle much more correctly. Replace it again, and prick through other points termine the entire circle not only with great accuracy. observations comprised within five days: the second. within less than three weeks; my own, from observations extending over two months. So far, therefore, as I shall give statistics with reference to the position or motion of the nucleus of the comet, the inaccuracy will consist wholly in my giving round numbers, and not in the use of an inaccurate orbit.

POSITIONS RELATIVE TO THE EARTH AND SUN,

According to the latest determinations, the orbit of the comet is inclined to the ecliptic at an angle of as and to the equator at an angle of 570. Its nearest approach to the sun is at a distance very nearly two-thirds of that of the earth, and a little less (one-fourteenth less) than that of Venus, and will occur on July 8. The general facts of the distance of the comet from the sun, its distance from the earth, and its brightness, com puted upon the usual theory, may be most conveniently compared if put in tabular form. I shall assume the earth's mean distance from the sun to be 92,000,000 miles. to correspond with the later determinations of the sun's parallax, and which is probably much more accurate than the distance of 95,000,000, to which we were for merly accustomed.

Dist, from sun Date. In mise 4 April 17: 153.090.000 | June 9: 88.000.000 | July 4: 63.000.000 | July 4: 63.000.000 | July 12: 63.000.000 | July 15: 64.000.000 | July 20: 66.000.000 | July 20: 66.000.000 133.000.000 67,000.000 55,000.000 47,000.000

By reference to the above table it will be seen that the comet is now only two-fifths as far from the sun as when first discovered, and will remain at very nearly the same distance as at present so long as it rematus visible. It is also about two-fifths the distance from the earth, but is still approaching the earth, and will be at less than half its present distance on July 20, when between us and the sun. From that time the distance both from the sun and the earth will increase. By the next colamn it will be seen that it is now 35 times as bright as when first discovered; that a week hence it will be twice se bright as now : at the time of its disappearance three times as bright, and that it would finally, if not hidden by the sun's rays, be four times as bright as at present. This computation makes no allowance for the progressive increase or accumulation of brightness; and as our atmosphere is warmer at 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon than at noon, so the brightness of the comet may be ex-

pected to exceed that given by the rigid computation. CONCERNING THE COMET'S TAIL.

On the 26th of June I commenced computations with regard to the comet's tail. Having no means at hand of reference to former comets, I estimated the actual increase in length to be one-tenth each day. Subsequent comparison of the measures of Donati's comet showed that its increase in length was about one-twelfth each day. But this overestimate of the increase is compensated for by the statement of Mr. Hind, that on June 9 the tail was nearly as long as in my abundant caution I had assumed it to be 15 days later. I laid down on my planisphere a series of dots représenting the positions of the nucleus at intervals of four days up to July 20. From the positions of the nucleus in space, I supposed, for a first approximation, straight lines to be drawn directly from the sun, of the lengths severally computed as above stated, and then computed the apparent positions of the ends of the tails, which I also laid down on the planisphere. Connecting these points gave me a series of lines, which are marked a, b, c, d, on the accompanying diagram copied from the original, the first short line being omitted. A line joining the lower extremities of the lines a, b, c, d, e, f, represents the path which the nucleus of the comet will follow up to July 20; and the lines themselves will represent approximately the position of the tail at the dates mentioned, and the letters, for convenience, are inserted in the above table. It is not easy to describe the path of the comet among the stars, because it thas selected a track in which there are no conspicuous stars; and although it passes not far from Poliux, in the Twins, it will be after that star is completely lost in the twilight. I did not lay down on the planisphere the line for the tail of the comet on July 20, because it passed off in the direc tion of Sirius, and, in consequence of the curvature of the tail, I knew this must be incorrect. Not yet having completed my revised computation, on the diagram, I represent the tail as following the same general direction with the others.

CHANCES OF THE EARTH BEING ENVELOPED BY THE TAIL

The result that I reached in this preliminary computa tion, that the earth would be enveloped within the tail of the comet as it passed, was so startling to me that the question arose with regard to its publication. The chances were that, either from erroneous[estimates or mistakes of calculation, the tail would pass near the earth without actually striking us; but on the other hand there was at least a possibility of its hitting us. In the former case the publication might [create needless alarm among the ignorant; but it would tend to call their attention to the subject and to enlighten them. In the latter case, the panie which would arise when the event became inevitable, would be a thousand-fold greater, and there would be no time to counteract it. [1] the press of this and other cities, which has so extensively copied from THE TRIBUNE my predictions, has mixed them up with manifold errors and sensational statements, it is not my fault; and your readers, at least, will do me justice.

Among scientific men I expect the mere chance of such an event to be bailed with satisfaction; and I am now especially desirous that it should be an actual contact rather than a near approach, for reasons, one of which will presently appear. I am especially gratified, therefore, that the tail should have been estimated last evening, by Prof. Swift, at seven or eight degrees in length. fairly above my published prediction.

Immediately after the publication of my first announce ment, on June 30, I commenced computations by the formulæ given by Prof. Peirce, upon the theory stated in THE TRIBUNE of the following day. My first impres sion was that certain particles of matter having already nenced their hyperbolic motion before June I might, by following them in their new paths, determine approximately the length of the tall at any other period; but I was met, first, with the theoretic diffleulty that unless there were some end to that hyperbelic motion the tails would increase in length indefinitaly; and next with the practical difficulty, that the tail was actually visible on June 25 for but a small part of the distance to which the particles forming the tal of June 9 must have moved. Upon recurring to the original computations of Prof. Peirce, I found that the whole substance of the splendid tail of Donati's comet early in October must have left the head of that comet within the last two weeks of September, so that a least 20,000,000 miles of the tail had become invisible Here is a question of philosophy. The particles of matter forming the tail come from the head and must therefore be chemically of the same elements as the head. Then they begin to act under a new law. While in the head they were not acted upon by the law of repulsion, for the head moves independently of any such law. They have taken a new condition, chemical, electrical, or otherwise, which has made them subject to a law of repulsion. Subsequently they seem to be restored to their former condition. We do not yet know what is the condition of the matter in the comet's tail. We do not even know whether it is solid or gaseous. If the former, a contact and friction with the earth's atmosphere would be likely to cause such a meteoric display as would aid very materially in set tling the question. EFFECT OF COMETARY MATTER REACHING EARTH.

It was formerly supposed that if the head of a comet should strike the earth, it would destroy it. Modern discoveries prove that even such fears have little foundation. Less than two years ago the earth actually was struck by the head of a comet; and probably very few of your readers know it, and not one of us knew it at the time. It had been ascertained that certain metoric showers followed the track of certain comets; and Prof. A. S. Herschel suspected that there might be such mefeoric showers in the track of Biela's comet, es pecially as it had been known to divide into two portions and had subsequently disappeared entirely, requested observers to watch especially for these meteors in the last week of November, 1872. Prof. Klinkerfues saw the shower, of unusual brilliancy, and thinking it possible that it might be visible as a comet, immediately telegraphed to Prof. Pogson, Madras: "Biela touched earth on 27th; search near Theta Centauri," that star being nearly in the direction toward which the meteors were moving. Prof. Pogson searched and found the comet, which he saw on two successive evenings; but it was so faint that it was not again seen. In this instance, therefore, the earth passed directly through the head of

a comet which was afterward seen, and the only effect was a brilliant shower of meteors. We should hardly expect an equal effect from passing through the tail of a comet 26,000,000 miles from the head.

A PLEA FOR DOGS.

My computations of the hyperbolic motion of the par-ticles of the tail have not yet reached results which are worthy of publication, excepting this, which is pecu-iarly seasonable. After many trials, I have found that the particles of the comet's tail which will be at the proper distance from the sun to strike the earth on the day when the earth will be nearest, will emanate from the head and commence their hyperbolic motions on the 4th of July, so that no other particles can possibly reach us than those starting on this day. I hope by next Tuesday to have completed these computation sufficiently for publication. HENRY M. PARKHURST. New-York, July 3, 1874.

THE MATERIAL OF THE COMET. SPECTROSCOPE ANALYSIS APPLIED AT THE PARIS OBSERVATORY-THE TAIL NOT CONSTITUTED OF

SOLID INCANDESCENT MATTER. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The latest spectroscopic observations of the present comet are published in the Comptes Rendus for June 8, by M. G. Rayet, Professor of Astronomy at the Paris Observatory. The results are new and very important to our knowledge of the physical constitution of comets. Herewith is a translation:

very important to our knowledge of the physical constitution of comets. Herewith is a translation:

Since astronomers have used the apectroscope in research in celestial physics no brilliant comet visible to the unaided eye has appeared in the portion of the heavens that they are able to explore. The problems that such a comet would without doubt solve are numerous. I need only cite the exact measurement of the wave lengths of the three bright bands of their spectra and the determination of the chemical composition of the bodies to which they belong. All comets which become visible to the unaided eye, it is important to study and to watch while visible in the hopes of discovering changes in their spectra.

The comet discovered at Marsellles by M. Coggia on the night of April 17 will probably become very brilliant. I have consequently studied its spectra with much care, and here present the first results of my observations.

At the time of discovery the comet was very faint and of a circular form, with a central condensation very marked, forming a imminous point, the diameter of nebulosity being two minutes. The light was so faint that it was difficult to perceive the existence of a spectrum. Since then the comet has been continually approaching both the sun and the certh, and its brilliancy is regularly increasing. On May 19 I made with M. Wolf the first complete spectroscopic observation. The comet was then three minutes in diameter, and was forming a tail. The light seen through the spectroscope gave a continuous spectrum from the orange to the blue (spectrum of a solid nucleus), traversed by three bright bands (spectrum of a gaseous nebula). This spectrum is well recognized in comets, but it differs from theirs in its dimensions and in the relative brilliancy of the different portions. Thus while the continuous spectrum of the nucleus is in general large and diffuse, it is in M. Coggia's comet very narrow. Moreover, the luminous bands, instead of being sharply defined on the side, the most refrangible are te

comet very narrow. Moreover, the luminous bands, instead of being sharply defined on the side, the most refrangible are terminated both toward the red and the violet by fine lines. This fact, especially prominent in the middle band, the longest and most brilliant, was very striking, as it is the first time I have ascertained it. New observations were made on the nights of June 4 and 5. I will only mention the second, obtained under favorable atmospheric conditions. Then the comet had a round very bright nucleus (it being equal to a star of about the eighth magnitude), its edge sharply defined by the surrounding nebulosity. The position of the nucleus could be observed with the same exactness as that of a fixed star. This point was surrounded with a nebulous enevlope of about four minutes in diameter, its brightness decreasing regularly from the center to face edge. This envelope is prolonged on the side opposite to the sun into a tail to a distance of eight minutes from the uncleus. The brightness of the comet (which is about four times greater than when discovered) must be considerable to furnish so bright a spectrum. The continuous spectrum corresponding to the nucleus is remarkably narrow, almost as narrow as that of a star seen in the same instrument. It recalls the spectrum of a star of the sixth magnitude, but without color towards the extremities. The spectrum of the bands is composed of three

the three bands.

The spectrum of the bands is composed of three lines, which, from their refrangibility, are found in the yellow, the green, and the blue. The central band is long and orignt, and when the slit of the instrument is long and oright, and when the sit of the instrument properly closed it is terminated both toward the red and the violet by sharp, narrow lines. There is nothing of the appearance of snading toward the violet that is noticed in the usual telescopic comet. When the light of the comet becomes sufficient so that the slit can be made very narrow, it perhans with the possible to reduce it to a bright line. The yellow and the blue band have a brillinecy of about hait the other, and they are a little diffuse toward the edge, approaching the ordinary type.

If, instead of placing the sixt of the spectroscop across the nucleus so as to obtain at once the spectra of the nucleus and the envelope, the sitt is placed across the tail, a spectrum of three bright bands is seet, as already described, without, however, a trace of continu-ous spectrum, and each is separated by dark intervals. In the tail there is, therefore, no solid incandescent ma-

erial in sensible quantities.

Dudley Observatory, Albany, N. Y., July 2, 1874.

CURRENT DISCUSSION.

GOOD RAILBOAD MANAGEMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE of June 18 says THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE of June 18 says. "We understand that the monthly pay rolls of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company for the present year show a reduction at the rate of \$25,000 per annum as compared with last year, and a reduction in the same proportion in all other expenses." We cannot say exactly where The New-York Tribune received the above information, but will nad that we have it from official sources that instead of the reduction being at the rate of \$25,000 per annum, it is \$25,000 per month, a difference of only \$275,000 in favor of the stockholders of said company. It is certainly gratifying to The Times to note this change for the better in the management of the "old reliable," and when we take into consideration the extreme duliness of the times—the limited amount of freight in transit compared with previous years—the showing is the more gratifying. Hamibal and St. Joseph Raifroad, is a faorough practi-cal railroad man, having come up through its various channels, and thoroughly educated bimself in all details pertaining to its management. Mr. Towice has around him a corps of able assistants, and the Times accords to all its congratulations on the success of the new manage-

BRAINS FOR HALF A DOZEN ORDINARY MEN.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE must be given the credit of saying many sharp things, and among them is this: That amid the gloom and discouragement and the sadness of the political situation, two characters have peered forth consulcuously before the world, and in connection with our sadiy deranged governmental affairs—Gen. Butler with his lock and in content with his lock. This is one of the ways The Tribune has of potting things. To be mere just, it should have added that back of Butler's cussedness there is a sufficient amount of brains to make haif a dozen ordinary men, and, properly directed, to render him the most useful of our public men. But they are not thus directed—the more's the pity. Of Grant, too, it might have said that something more than luck has attended his career. Luck simply is not unvarying—it goes and comes with the wind. To a favoring fortune he adds the strongest common sense, a lotty devotion to his country, purify of motive, and the sublimest patriotism. Those who charge that he is a spalinx, a riddle, a Caesar, do not know the man, or if they do their purpose simply is to malign him. He has his faults; attachment to iriends and stub-boruness of will are sometimes carried by him to excess; but evert nesse faults are virtues through their fearless exercise in most affairs pertanning to his duties as Chief Magistrate. THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE must be given the

THE LABOR QUESTION AND TRADES-UNIONS.

From The Philodelphan Press.

A pretty strong statement of one of the A pretty strong statement of one of the phases of the labor question as it arises in New-York City is presented in a letter to THE THRIBUNE from the Italian Coöperative Laborers. The attempt of the Irish laborers while on a strike to prevent the Italians from the Italian their places called for the notice of a light cavalry troop. At a meeting of the military it was resolved that an association be formed to discountenance strikes, and especially to protect the Italian laborers against the attacks of the Irish laborers. Questions arising out of the labor problem are presenting themselves every day, but none can be more momentous than those which involve a contest between different classes of laborers, workers, as it were, in the same field and having none of the natural antagonism which necessarily exists between labor and capital. Trades-unions are well enough for the governance of those who voluntarily assume the inconveniences attached to the membership in connection with the benefits which always follow joint action of any kind, but there is a point when the law rightly steps in and restrains the attempts at controlling the action of laborers outside of these organizations.

PENNSYLVANIA'S UNJUST LIBEL LAW.

PENNSYLVANIA'S UNJUST LIBEL LAW.

The Philadeldhia correspondent of THE NEW. ORK TRIBUNE, in a late letter comments on the laws on his State and shows that a very large portion of the orruptions of the Kings is wholly due to the fact that he press is practically muzzled. This is one of the most the press is practically muzzled. This is one of the most fearless and pointed reviews of the subject we have seen. A modification or an entire change of the libeliaw of the State is a necessity to the whole people of the State. As long as it continues to exist the Rings will rob the people with impunity and laugh at the idea of exposure. We are satisfied that we could successfully aid the people in putting a stop to the present wasteful extravagance and plunder, if we had a just libel law. With facts in our possession that would bring the plunderers up with, a snort turn we dare not use them without running the risk of imprisonment, although every fact is susceptible of the plainest proof and should be known by the whole people. Therefore, are should be a question of justice to newspaper publishers about monifying the fibel laws, but it is a question in which every honest man is interested.

THEODORE TILTON'S RETIREMENT.

From The Golden Age.

In pursuance of a long-cherished plan, I have extricated myself from the editorship of this journal, and shall hereafter be a writer in it, signing my name to what I write. My friend and associate, Mr. William T. Clarke, who was my co-worker at the founding of The Golden Age, has become its sole owner and chief editor. His high ability, manly spirit, and brilliant pen will at last have free scope in a journal of his own, to win for him the rank and fame which he has long merited, both most fit of all successors. I feel sure that every familiar reader of this journal, who now sees it enlarged and beautified, will join with me in rejoining that The Golden Age is to bocome a better paper than ever before.

Theodore Tiltos.

THE VATAL CONSEQUENCES OF BITING MR. PAUL VIBTUES OF LITTLE YELLOW DOGS-ABSURDITY OF THE HUE AND CRY OVER MAD DOGS-THE COMPARATIVE DEATH-RATES OF HYDROPHOBIA AND INTEMPERANCE-LONG EARS INCONVENIENT WHEN PLAYING WITH PETS-MAN'S BEST FRIENDS

THE DOGS. FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. BROOKLYN, July 2.—Perhaps you are wondering where I've been for a month or two back? It may be you think I've been off in the country, sleeping at night upon the bucolic mattress without springs, rolling by day upon the wet grass with white trowsers, having different sorts of bugs crawling over me and into my ears all the while, and otherwise enjoying myself in the stereotyped way. No: I have been staying quietly at home, letting

mad dogs bite me. None of the blame can be laid at my door. I warned them faithfully, argued with them, told them it was no manner of use; but they wouldn't be

persuaded; they said every one else had been taking a hack at me for nigh upon a year now, and they might as well have a mouthful as not. So, as they seemed set upon it, and thought they'd enjoy it, and the difference to me was triffing. I quietly gave in. Nineteen dogs bit me in one morning before

breakfast. Prompt precautions were taken, no exertions were spared on any side, and I did my duty like a Christian. Night and day I sat up with those unfortunate dogs; a mother could not have ministered to her own step-children more tenderly than I did to them; I would have called a Congregational Council had the season not been so far advanced; but

t was of no avail. Every one of them died. Let me own right here that I respect animals; yes, that I like animals. Perhaps, while about it, I may as well make a clean breast and confess that I love animals-all animals-even the human animal, when he is not irredeemably vicious.

When I remark that I have a particular affection for the horse, I expect to find the great multitude countenancing me and bearing me company, for the horse is a "useful animal." None will gainsay me here. But perhaps I incline to push my conclusions in this case further than most lovers even of the horse will care to follow me. For, weighing the matter well, I do not know why a good horse should rank lower in the social scale than a good man. Certainly, he preaches less and does more. horse cannot talk, it is true, but then I can instance some good men who would be much better, pleasanter as companions, and every way more agreea ble if they could not. And who knows but that the horse would talk were it made worth his while? Unfortunately, the only precedent on record in which he made an effort and developed talent as a controversialist, was scarcely calculated to encourage him in that direction. You perhaps remember that Balaam's horse opened his mouth once to admonish his master, warning him that danger and destruction lay dead ahead, and the prophet raised his evangelical staff and beat him cruelly for putting an oar in. Come to think about it, I don't think Balaam's horse would have spoken on that one occasion if he had not been an ass. I hold it for an incontrovertible truth that if he had had even average horse-sense he would never have attempted to argue with a clergyman who, in addition to believing that he had a mission, carried a

Let me make another confession: I do not belong to that large class of animal-lovers who, loving animals, "hate cats." That the cat is treacherous, I know; all my observation of her goes to prove it. She makes no professions, indulges in few demonstrations. If you travel far out of your way, though, to tread on her tail, she is very apt to set her back up contumaciously and scratch, instead of immediately going out to the barn and bringing in one of her kittens for you to play with. Punch a dog in the eye, on the other hand, and just as like as not he'll wag his tail and look pleased. This proves that the cat is a treacherous animal, and also establishes her as a nearer approach to the human animal than the dog is. And in this fact you have one reason why I like dogs better than I do cats.

For, liking cats, I love dogs-even little yellow dogs. They are "useless," but what of that? The same can be said of nine men in ten. "Usefulness" and "convenience" should never be mentioned as elements to be considered when love of animals is professed. The great multitude of men love their wives mainly because they are useful, handy in many ways, convenient to have around; I do not say that there is anything wrong in this-the rule he well enough in weighing wives-but my affection for animals builds itself upon quite another ground; not a matter of volition at all, there belongs to me neither praise nor blame for it. I love the little yellow dog of incidental mention simply because he is one of the weak and helpless creatures which the Creator of us all has committed to the care of the stronger and more intelligent. - And I never see a little yellow dog running round the streets without feeling deep down in my heart that, but for circumstances over which neither of us had ontrol, our respective places might be changed, our conditions might be reversed; and had they been it is not clear to me that the other party would not have made a better man than I, nor do I know that I would have been half so good a little yellow dog

as he is. As for this absurd hue and cry of "mad dog" it is the people who are mad-idiotic! In the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, with a million and a half of population, not counting dogs, how many deaths can you lay to the charge of dogs ? If a man contemplated suicide, how soon could he effect his object by going around and waiting for a mad dog to bite him ? About as soon as by standing in the street during a thunder shower and waiting for lightning to strike him. More men are killed in one day by bricks falling on their heads, than by dogs in ten years. Afraid of unmuzzled dogs! Look at your gin-mills, loose all over town, seizing men by the throat on every corner, ambushed in every other cellar, grinding out death and damnation from the rising of the sun till its going down, and from its going down again until its rising. Muzzle the ginbottles, and sweep the bloated brutes who launch this liquid death away from behind their accursed counters to some remote and obscure spot where they may be thrust into a proper tank and stifling gases vomited in upon them till the sixpences for which they have sold their souls fall from their clutches and their paralyzed hands are powerless for evil-then you will have taken a step in the right direction! Hydrophobia is undoubtedly a dreadful death to die; but what then of delirium tremens ?

A life insurance office will exact no additional premium of you because you keep a dog or a dozen dogs, but if habitually given to drink, they will refuse you a policy at all. This shows where they think the danger lies!

I merely introduce this parallel to illustrate the absurdity of this sudden access of popular terror. Thousands die every day of alcoholic poison, the most terrible of deaths, and not one of the shops which supply it is shut up. No proposition is heard to hang a barkeeper; but let one man in a century die of a dog-bite, and the immediate cry is death to all dogs.

For the allaying of the popular apprehension, I purpose starting a Company for Insuring Against Death by Dogs. The premiums will be ridiculously small; no questions will be asked of the applicant and the dividends will be larger, if the public will but patronize it, than ever any insurance company paid before.

Two years ago I was the muhappy possessor of a greyhound long and sharp of nose; like-all long and sharp-nosed people he was cross and uncertain in temper. One morning he did n't feel very well and went off and lay down in his corner. Not having then learned that a dog by any possibility could object to being played with, even when sleepy and indisposed, I followed him up and rubbed heads with him, not withstanding that he gave several warning growls. He grabbed me by the ear, and drew blood in several places. No excitement about mad dogs existed at the time but there was an immediate commo-

tion in the family. As the first step, it was insisted that I kill the dog. This I did not do, because if he were mad I wanted to know it. I did not even whip him, for I thought then, and think now, that the dog did perfectly right. Dogs and wives do not pass the bounds of reasonable requirement when they ask to be let alone occasionally, and if they bit their masters oftener and more savagely, they would be respected more, and their wishes would be considered

worthy of consultation once in a while.

On this occasion I was cruel to Mrs. Paul, and for the first time in life refused to do as she wished me She begged that I would send for the doctor at once and have my ear out off, declaring that if I did not she should not have a moment's peace. Arbitrarily, perhaps brutally, I declined to gratify her. In consequence I have not yet had the bliss of knowing what it is to bound gayly through life with a leather ear. It may be that the experience is still destined to be mine, however, for since this mad dog excitement reached its present hight, Mrs. Paul frequently acas me if livei no symptoms; I cannot scratch the back of my head without her placing a bucket of water before me to see if I show signs of bolting, and she often advances a skirmish line of questions, the drift of which is to know if I do not think that I could hear all the good that is said of me and as much of sermons as I care to, if I had only one ear. It may be that I will have to lay both of them down on the altar of domestic peace before we've done with it.

Now another word and I've done. As for the killing of animals. I have no sentimental objections on that score. Indeed, I never see a horse staggering under twice the burden that should be put upon him that I would not like to step mercifully up. and, while I patted him gently with one hand, put a swift and kind bullet through his head with the other. This would relieve the poor animal from all injustice and misery, and perhaps his owner, ascertaining how inconvenient it was to drag his own care around, might use his next horse decently, if ever he owned one again. The poor dogs that roam the streets, hungry and homeless, I would kill in the most painless way possible; get them all together, give them as full a meal as they could eat, and then dismiss them beyond the reach of pain. More, any dog ill-treated by his master I would provide for in the same merciful fashion. And so with cats and all other animals, for I see no other way out of the difficulty—no other means of getting rid of the shocking scenes of cruelty we every day witness, and, what is equally bad, we know are going on every day around us, whether we see them or not. Interference for the moment does no good. Reprimand the brute who is beating an overloaded horse or abusing a dog in the street, and we know that when he gets the poor horse into his stable or the dog into a cellar, he will revenge himself upon us through them. The mission of the Society for the Hongh them. The mission of the Society for the Hongh them. The mission of the Society for the Hongh them. The mission of the Society for the Hongh them. The mission of the Society for the Hongh them. The mission of the Society for the Hongh them. The mission of the Society for the Hongh the Hon dray around, might use his next horse decently, if ever he owned one again. The poor dogs that roam

tain so many useless human lives at such enormous expense? The argument holds as good in the one case as in the other. If dogs are dangerous, what of the unemployed criminal classes? You cannot take up a newspaper without finding record of some horrible outrage committed by these dangerous human animals. Murder, robbery, rapine! How many men of all classes have died in Brooklyn of dog bites within five years past I do not know; but I can speak to a pretty formidable list of inoffensive citizens who have been knocked on the head while quietly going to their homes, and not in the night time either.

Are there no other "social" or "necessary evils" that earry disease and death in their train to tilt against that every lance is put in rest and this sudden slogan goes up against the best friend that man JOHN PAUL. has 7

A LECTURE ON HYDROPHOBIA. VIEWS OF DR. JOHN P. GARRISH ON THE SYMPTOMS AND TREATMENT.

Dr. John P. Garrish read a paper on "Hydrophobia" last night at the rooms of the Medical Library and Journal Association, at No. 107 East Twenty-eighth st. He began with an elaborate account of the history and symptoms of the disease and closed with various practical suggestions. Extracts will be found below: If I were asked to define the seat of the disease I should place it without hesitation in that/division of the nervous system which composes the excitor motory apparatus—the true spinal marrow, with its appendages of afferent and efferent nerves, and that it is the upper of afferent and efferent nerves, and that it is the upper part of this apparatus of which the functions are pri-marily and chiefly deranged; that the poison acts mainly upon the nervous arcs which pertain to the throat, and with which the eight pairs of nerves in particular are connected. It is impossible to mistake hydrophobia for any other disease. The dread of cold air, are always sufficiently diagnostic of the affection, even when no history of it can be obtained. When the poison has reached the sys-tem and has evinced its explosive effects, no treatment, however judiciously and perseveringly conducted, can be of any avail as a curative agent. The experience of 2,500 years fully attests the truth of this statement. There is hardly an article of the materia medica, vege-table or mineral, that has not been trued in the various compounds and combinations, and yet there is not a solitary instance of a trustworthy kind upon record where any benefit resulted from the treatment. Opium is of no use even if given in enormous quantities, as the stomach does not in this disease have the power of dis-siving it.

iving it.
Will the saliva of a human being laboring under by Will the saliva of a human being which the drophobia inoculate another human being with the same complaint? Two healthy dogs were inoculated by Marendie with the saliva of a patient who had died of hydrophobia. One of these dogs became mad. They caused this dog to bite others, which in their turn be-

ame rabid also.
Since hydrophobia was first discovered numberless
ares have been proposed. Ceisus recommended the ap-Since hydrophobia was area cases error number cases cures have been proposed. Ceisus recommended the application of cupping shases to the bitten parts. Others have proposed the application of the actual cautery or the combination of excision and cauterization. The complete and early excision of a bitten surface is the method which has found most general favor, and is, perhaps, the best which can be adopted. method which has found most general rayor, and is, perhaps, the best which can be adopted. Mr. You att placed greatest reliance in cauterization with solid nitrate of silver. Prolonged and sudden with solid nitrate of silver. Prolonged and sudden immersion in cold water was from the remotest time considered of great value in the warding off a fit of hydrophobia. Magendie hoped that he had discovered a cure, in first largely bleeding the patient and then injecting his veins with a corresponding quantity of warm water; but it has always happened with this and with other promising experiments that just as the action seemed to be about to recover he has died. The nervous irritability has in one instance or two been much calmed by the injection of a solution of the saits of morphine juto the yeins. Another case treated by Dr. Todd, the symptoms were greatly mitigated by applying ice to the cervical portion of the spine and to the fauces.

I believe that we have arrived at the period when we are able to pronounce to the world that this formidable

I believe that we have arrived at the period when we are able to pronounce to the world that this formulable and dread discusse, in certain cases and under certain circumstances, can be cured. There are several well authenticated cases reported as cured. We cannot expect to cure every case of hydrophobia; neither can we cure every case of any other disease which we are called to treat every day in the walks of our professional duties. As the true pathology of the disease has been pointed out and lesions have been discovered in the medulia obiongata, brain, and spinat column, this leads us to treat if on true scientific principles and with some hope and certainty of success. We have a remedy in hydrochloral, beliadonna, toe bags applied to the spine, and electricity.

I do not approve of the dogs being muzzled; pathon

I do not approve of the dogs being muzzled; neither I do not approve or the dogs being muzzled; neither should they be permitted to run in the streets at any time of the year without the protection of their masters. I would suggest the propriety of a law for the assess-ment of every owner of a dog \$25 per annum. The owner should be required to have his name and address placed on a collar worn by the dog. By enacting such a law we shall rid the community of all the worthless curs.

TOO HASTY CONCLUSIONS ABOUT DOGS. To the Editor of The Tribune

SIR: Whatever may be the final opinion with regard to the truth of Dr. Hammond's conclusions as to the nature of hydrophobia, it will be a long time, I beseve, before the world will accept the dictum laid down spositively by Dr. Cross in your paper of Wednesday, that all the dogs in the cities should be killed, as being only a nuisance and a terror." The Doctor would allow the country mastiffs to live, but the city black-aud-tans must be killed, and our houses left without their most efficient protectors from burglars, because a man has died from the bite of a dog that Dr. Cross has decided is not mad. The remedy proposed can only be compared to the proposition to burn down a barn filled with may

There is a use for dogs or they would not be in the world, and many will still prefer to believe in the wisdom that created them instead of that which proposes to exterminate them, because one man lost his life from a victous and probably sick animal. If any victous dog. not mad, may by his bite cause hydrochebia. Why is it

that there is so little of the disease in the country districts where biting dogs are quise common, and where scarcely a child grows up without having an area from the bite of one? As a physician, I cannot as yet accept the dogma that a healthy dog can produce hydrophobia, unless it be that on his teeth is a poisson existing as a local lesion. In which case he cannot be considered healthy; and as a lover of dogs, and as one wind appreciates what they have done for humanic cannot join even one of my medical preturen in his policy of death to all of the caonic kind.

It is to be hoped that the praiseworthy and valuable investigations of Dr. Hammond will be continued; but we may patiently walt as true scientific observers before we come to what seem to some hasty conclusions.

New Fork, July 1, 1874.

D. 8 87, J. 8

New-York, July 1, 1874.

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS AT MOR. RISTOWN.

PROGRESS OF THE WORK OF THE ASSOCIATION HAV. ING TER HEADQUARTERS IN CHARGE-CHARGE WROUGHT FOR THE BETTER-A MOVEMENT TO FOUND A COLLECTION OF ANTIQUITIES. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I presume it is pretty well known to your readers, at least to those who can recall current events of a year ago, that the Morristown headquarters of Gen. Washington passed at that time into the hands of as association originally composed of four gentlemen only, but now numbering about sixty. The four patriots whe stepped under the hammer of the auctioneer and preserved this old relie of the Revolution from being turned served this old relie of the Royalton into a lager boar saloon, or some kindred speculation, were ex-Gev. Raudolph, William V. Lidgerwood, Gen. were ex-Gov. Randolph, William V. Lidgerwood, Gea. Haisted of Newark, and Congressman Haiser. It is worthy of note that mither local pride nor patriotism has been active in Morristown, or in Morris Couaty, and not a dollar has been received from those corporate bodies toward the preservation of this historic place. Neither has the Historical Society of Nor. Jersey passed even a commendatory resolution favoring the enterprise, although, if it does not come within their sphere of operations, it would be difficult to tell where to place it. The plan of operations, I believe, is not fully matured, and most will depend on future continuences. The house and grounds are being put in complete order, and those who saw them at the case would be surprised and deficated at the change. A terrace has been formed around the mansion, edged by an ornamental railing; chimners have been rebuilt, with the same brick, however; however fromment the lawh, and allocation the iteadquaters promise to be one of the pleasantest resorts in the State. A very decided move has also been made toward a collection of antiquities. There are many on hand become to the mansion at the surprise of the way as a collection of antiquities. There are many on hand become to the mansion at the way of the collection of antiquities. There are many on hand head and the collection of antiquities. There are many on hand head and the collection of antiquities.

DRIFT OF POLITICAL DISCUSSION.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR SOUTHERN MISRULE.

From The Philadelphan Press (1972)

Men are ever prone to extremes. Public opinion, when it once sets in a particular direction, it almost certain to go too far, just as a pendulum drawn to one side of the perpendicular will inevitably swing back as far to the other side. There have been sone outrageous rascalities perpetrated by the corrupt carpetbag governments in several of the Southern States. No intelligent reading man can deny this fact, and no self-respecting citizen will attempt to justify it. But it is a mistake, or worse, to charge that corruption and robbery in the South, or in any section of the Union, have been peculiarly characteristic of Republican rule. We must not let our just indignation at the exploits of the carpetbaggers carry us to the other extreme of supposing them alone guilty. South Carolina has been shame lessify plundered since the war by officials chambered to record none have more emphatically denounced the rottenness which has disgraced the party there than prominent Republican papers of the North-Louislana has been subjected to all manner of evils by various sets of adventurers, who have not all been of one party, by any means. But a careful study of Southern statistics reveals the fact that corruption and extravagance have not been confined to any particular States, nor to either of the two great parties. Our Democratic Friends have no reason for charging a monopoly of misrule upon the Southern Republican administrations. That would be a case of the pot's calling the kettle black. The simple truth is that the better elements of both parties have too little to do and say in their management, while the worst elements somehow always force themselves to the surface when lucrative offices are to be filled.

An 18SUE TO BE MET.

AN ISSUE TO BE MET.
From The Cancinnati Enquirer (Dem.

If our conceptions of the press to be effected If our conceptions of the press to be energe by the tax and gag laws of Senators Carpenter a Sherman are correct, it is easy to see that those gent men are simply endeavoring to cloud and clog to sources from whence their constituents draw matter information about their stewards. This is decidedly to Representative who voted for either bil should be held up to the suspicion and rebuke of his constituents, and to defeat if seeking redlection. The laws of libei cancred in good faith have been always welcomed by the respectable press, and the civil damages given from time to time for libeious utterances have simply made bad publishers smart to the relief of those more worthy. But the attempt to put onerous duties on the creulation of public matter in this age, as necessary to the intellectual vigor of the people as blood is to their codes, and the proposal to drag publishers from the juries of the vicinage before those molding under the moisture of an all-pervading political corruption, comes at a time and in a century where the press has outgrown the largest muzzie which the cunning hand of man can make.

CONGRESS AND THE PRESS.

There are undoubtedly some members of There are undoubtedly some members of Congress who entertain most revengeful feelings toward the new spapers, and who would be guid to satisfy their vengeance; but we believe these persons are exceptions, and that the larger number of members recognize obligations to the press of the country, and that they are sensible enough to understand that in fighting if they would invite a conflict with the people which could end only in disaster to themselves. The conductors of newspapers ask for no other protection than that accorded to all other citizens, and members of Congress are entiried to no other methods of redress than those provided for all. Public opinion in this country is too mighty to be curbed by any exercise of arbitrary power, and it would as the highest of absurdity for such an attempt to be made by the hight of absurdity for such an attempt to be made by a body which depends for existence upon the suc-frages of the people.

STATE POLITICS. THE LIBERALS AND DEMOCRATS.

Some twelve Liberal Republicans, claiming to represent a State Committee which is supposed to consist of nearly three times that number, have called a state Convention in advance of the conventions of either of the leading parties of the State. It indicates clearly. state Convention in advance of the conventions of either of the leading parties of the State. It indicates clearly, therefore, that there is to be no affiliation between the Democrate and the Liberal Republicans. The letter will probably nominate a State theket, in the hope that the Democrates will indorse one or more of the names upon it. The Democrate, thus far, show no disposition to do anything of the kind. The Liberals are evidently as thoroughly impressed as anybody with the absurdity of the position in which they placed themselves as typeration of last year. The indications are that they have entrapped themselves in one even greater than the last. They undertake the policy of as gression. Their evident design is to force a recognition from Democracy, by compelling it to select some of its nominoes from off their theket. The development of this little plan promises to be exceedingly interesting. Democratic journals long are declared coalition to be the greatest and most fatal mistake among the innumerable mistakes which that party of mistakes has ever committed. This declaration was forced from them by the sad contemplation of the disastrous consequences of coalition. We are not prepared to say that the Democracy will not again repeat its mistake of two years ago. It is so continually doing just that thing, and so forever failing to do anything close, that predictions regarding its course this Fail are hazardous. We are loth to say that Democracy has learned wishon, not because we would not be glad to say it if it were true; but because the chances are more than even that thing, are loth to say that Democracy has learned wishon, not because the chances are more than even that the event will compel us to retract the charitable insinuation. Meanwhile, the Republicans have nothing to do but to look on and enjoy.

OBSTACLES TO A REPUBLICAN AND LIBERAL

OBSTACLES TO A REPUBLICAN AND LIBERAL COALATION.

From the Bufalo Courier (Dem.)

The large proportion of Liberals are accussioned to think and act for themselves. They withdrew from the Republican organization, not in pursuance of any mere whim, but from a conviction of the hopciess corruption of that organization, and of the sordid and selfish character of its official chief. Since their withdrawal that conviction has, through a series of the most astounding revelations and performances, become a certainty. They left the party because they strongly suspected the integrity of its leaders, and the subsequent disclosure of Crédit Mobilier socculations, purchased seats in the Senate, the biackmailing of commerce, the farming of revenues, the disfranchisement of States by drunken and reckiese judges, the District ring swinding, the paltering with civil service reform, the aslary-stab and the sympathy of the President with mainfactors has amply confirmed their suspiction and justified their action. In the light of the occurrences of the last year and a haif no liberal can return to that pen without an attendance of his motives in justing a substantial can be provided by the statement of the president without an attendance of his motives in justified their action.